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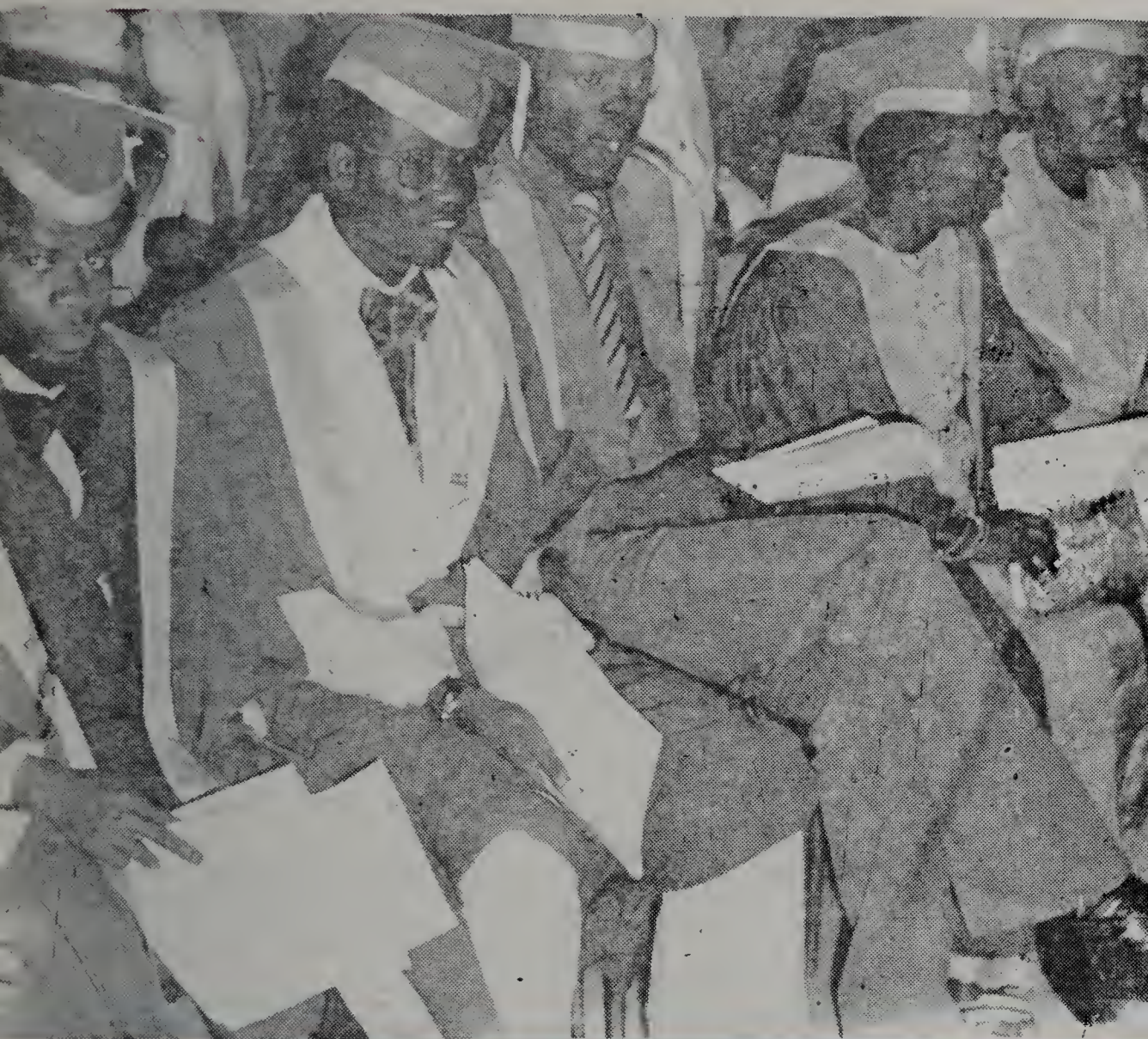
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LAGOS STATE FACTS & FIGURES

NO 4



HIGHER EDUCATION

LAGOS STATE: FACTS AND FIGURES

HIGHER EDUCATION

The serious problem of skilled manpower in Nigeria was graphically analysed by the Governor of Lagos State, Alhaji Lateef Jakande in an address to Nigerian graduates at the launching of the Nigerian Youth Service Corps Orientation Course in Lagos on March 31, 1981. The Governor spoke on the current 5-year National Development Plan.

"According to the plan, we require 3,730 architects between now and 1985, but we have only 850 now; a shortage of 2,780; we need 10,120 accountants but we now have an estimated 5,000, a shortage of 5,200. In other fields, the shortage is as follows:

Civil and Structural Engineers 9,350; Electrical Engineers and Electronic Engineers; 3,750, Land Surveyors 1,300; Quantity Surveyors 1,050; Medical Doctors 9,470; Pharmacists 3,400; Dentists 410; Nurses and Midwives 56,930; Architectural technicians 1,730; Civil Engineering technicians 15,390; Statisticians 410; Administrative Officers 3,660; Executive Officers 5,400; and Librarians 900. I submit in all humility that these shortages cannot be met in our lifetime by the present policy of admission in our institutions of higher learning. There has to be a change, and immediately".

In spite of the serious manpower shortage, about 80% of qualified Nigerians have been denied the

opportunities of University Admission due to an unprogressive national policy on higher education. Where then will the manpower for implementing the Development Plan come from?

In 1982, there are only 20,000 places in all the 13 existing Universities, though 170,000 candidates applied. Therefore, as many as 150,000 have no hope. The Joint Admission and Matriculation Board (JAMB), which controls admission is an agent of the Federal Government which also has authority over those 13 Universities. The Lagos State Government of Alhaji Lateef Jakande has adopted the following policy on Higher education:

1 All Nigerians who possess the required qualification into all institutions of higher learning should be admitted automatically into such institutions.

2 All universities and all other institutions of higher learning should be non-residential. The cost of educating a child in a university is high today because all the universities are largely residential.

3 Higher education, like primary and secondary education, will be free in the State.

In pursuance of this policy, the Administration quickly expanded the existing institutions of higher learning to enable them cope with increased admission. They are :

(i) The Advanced Teachers College, Surulere which was upgraded to the LAGOS STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION.

(ii) The LAGOS STATE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY (LS-CST)

Through these two institutions the Administration is vigorously pursuing its Higher Education Policy which will eventually culminate in the establishment of a Lagos State University.

LAGOS STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

In October 1979, it had 300 students. In July 1981, the students numbered 2,057. In July 1982, the student population was 2,486.

From its small site at Surulere the College moved to a new permanent site at Otto Ijanikin—along Badagry Road. In 1982, the College received a subvention of ₦1.8 million from the State Government. With the expansion of the College, it is expected that it will provide a substantial number of teachers required to teach in primary and secondary schools in the State.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The College took off in 1977 under the last Military Administration in the State. It started with student intake of 287 in 1977/78 Session in two Schools—the School of Management and Business studies and the School of Basic Studies. The two Schools consisted of six Departments.

However, with the introduction of free Education in the State by the present Administration in 1979/80 Session, Student population rose to 1,178. The number of Schools had also increased to five, spread over

three campuses, namely: Isolo, Ikosi and Ikorodu. They are :

(i) School of Management and Business Studies—Isolo Campus;

(ii) School of Engineering—Ikosi Campus;

(iii) School of Environmental Studies—Ikosi Campus;

(iv) School of Technology—Ikosi Campus;

(v) School of Agriculture—Ikorodu Campus.

By 1980/81 Session, the number of the departments increased to sixteen and the student population had risen to 2,211. With the increase in the students' population, staff population also rose from 10 at the inception of the college to 600.

The abolition of payment of School fees in October, 1979, brought about the 100% increase in the student intake within two years

In the 1981/82 session the student population of the college stood at 5,420



Before the advent of free Education, fees paid by students ranged from ₦75.00 for Technical studies to ₦230.00 for Basic studies. At present Students do not pay anything for their Education. In addition, students of the State origin receive bursary awards of ₦500.00 each from the State Government

In compliance with the Government's policy on Education the Academic Board of the College abolished entrance examination. An Admission Committee was set up to ensure that all qualified applicants are given admission.

Increase in Student Population.

1977/78 

1979/80 

1980/81 


 =  200

1981/82 






AWARD OF BURSARIES

For the 1979/80 and 1980/81 Sessions, a total number of 3,217 Students were awarded bursaries at home and abroad. The number is made up of:

(i) 2,203 Students in local institutions; and

(ii) 1,014 Students in Overseas institutions.

A total sum of ₦3,347,798 had so far been paid to these students.

In the 1981/82 academic year which began in October, 1981, Government made available the sum of ₦1,231,246 for payments to a total number of 2,455 second year and third year students of Lagos State origin in local institutions. The awards were paid in April 1982

In the 1982 financial year Government made available the sum of ₦5.4 million for the award of bursaries as against the ₦3 million provided the previous year.

From the 1981/82 academic year the amount of bursary per student was increased. Polytechnic students of Lagos State origin,

now receive ₦500. Students at the Nigerian Law School and other post-graduate Students who formerly receive ₦500 now receive ₦700. Clinical Students receive ₦750,00.

Students of the State College of Education and other non-Federal Government Colleges of Education that may be established in the future would receive ₦380 per session as bursary with effect from the 1981/82 academic session. This decision was sequel to the Federal Governments refusal to bear the responsibility of paying allowances to such students.

Regarding the award of bursaries to students studying in institutions, the government has introduced drastic changes to curb identified malpractices.

To this end, Guidelines were set out by the government for the award of overseas bursaries. These guidelines include:

(a) The course must be on the approved list of overseas awards.

(b) The applicant must be a registered student in a recognised institution of higher learning abroad.

Bursary awards are automatic to students of Lagos State origin.

In 1979 the following rates of bursaries were approved by the State Government for each student per session.

Undergraduates	—	Local	—	₦500
Post-Graduates	—	Local	—	₦650
Polytechnics	—	Local	—	₦300.
				(₦500.00; 1981/82)
Schools of Basic Studies	—	Local	—	₦100
USA, North and South America	—		—	₦2,500
UK and Europe	—		—	₦2,500
Other African Countries (not more than)	—		—	₦2,000

(c) The institution must confirm in writing, details submitted by the student in his application form as regards duration of the course, date of commencement of course etc.

(d) The student must have passed through the student Advisory Committee before his departure abroad.

(e) The Award will automatically be renewed on annual basis only if the student succeeds in the sessional examination of the previous session.

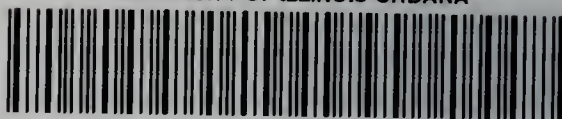
In the future, the award of bursaries to overseas students would be based strictly on the manpower needs of the State.

As a result, a new list of 25 courses is now to attract overseas bursaries. The courses are as follows:

1. Veterinary Medicine
2. Medicine (including Specialist Courses)
3. Dental Surgery

4. Physiotherapy
5. Sewage Engineering
6. Statistics
7. Agricultural Engineering
8. Transportation Engineering
9. Civil Engineering
10. Structural Engineering
11. Agriculture
12. Quantity Surveying
13. Town Planning
14. Estate Management
15. Electrical Engineering
16. Water Engineering
17. Public Health Engineering
18. Cartography
19. Legal Drafting
20. Public Health Engineering
21. Accountancy
22. Land Management
23. Computer Sciences and Programming Diatetics

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AUGUST 1982.